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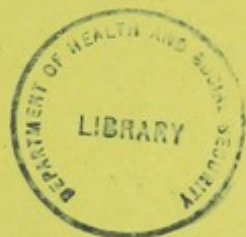
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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the  
**Annual Report**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
and  
**Senior Public Health Inspector**  
for the year  
**1971**





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the

# Annual Report

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and

**Senior Public Health Inspector**

for the year

# 1971





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Health Department,  
422 Middleton Road,  
Chadderton.

September, 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health of the District for 1971.

The estimated mid-1971 population was 32,480 which compares with the preliminary 1971 Census figure for the district of 32,406 both these figures being a slight increase over the 1970 figure, and in fact an increase of over 1,500 on the 1966 Census figure, showing a gradual growth within the District. There was a total of 507 live births, a decrease of 14 over the previous year, the adjusted birth rate being 15.4 compared with the National Rate of 16. Thirteen deaths of infants under 1 year occurred in 1971 to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 26 compared with the National Infant Mortality Rate of 18 per 1,000 live births. This rate is higher than the National average, but is comparable with neighbouring County Borough Areas, it must always be appreciated that in the County District's statistics do not carry as much comparable significance as in the larger towns. There were 5 stillbirths during the year giving a stillbirth rate of 10 which is less than the National rate of 12.

A total of 392 deaths occurred during the year, 12 less than in 1970 giving an adjusted rate of 12.1 compared with the National Rate of 11.6.

There were 102 cases of infectious disease notified in 1971, a decrease of 109 over the 1970 figures, this decrease being due largely to the decrease in measles notification during the year, 59 cases as compared with 157 in 1970. 12 cases of dysentery were reported, but there were no confirmed outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. There were no cases of diphtheria, or poliomyelitis (acute) in the area. Parents are reminded that to maintain satisfactory community immunity it is necessary that 70% - 80% of children receive full courses of routine immunisation. During the year, the Department of Health advised that it was no longer necessary to offer smallpox vaccination routinely to all infants; "at risk" groups only are to be vaccinated against smallpox.

The housing clearance programme continued during the year, and several large areas were represented, alongside which small areas suitable for housing improvement were suggested.

In 1971 we also saw the opening of the new Refuse Pulverisation Plant within the district, so that crude refuse is now converted to a more disposable end product, but as with most new mechanical projects, teething difficulties have been experienced.



During the year the proposals for the Reform of Local Government was published, and it became clear that the responsibility for the environmental health services would remain with the new Metropolitan District when this is established. At present your officers are actively engaged with various steering Committees which have been established within the proposed new district to try to make the charge over in 1974 as smooth as possible. So far the long awaited proposals for the Reform of the National Health Service are now finalised, and it is clear that the old established office of Medical Officer of Health is to disappear, and that the Local Health Authority services along with hospital and General Practitioner Services will be unified within an Area Health Authority. It also seems likely that the Community Physician will be the person seconded to the Local Authorities to assist in health matters. As far as Local Health Authority services were concerned during the year, the effect of the Local Authority Social Services Act were beginning to be felt, and in April of this year the Lancashire County Social Services Department was finally established, being responsible for certain "social" services which had formally been under the executive control of the Health Department, these are mentioned later in the text of the Report.

In conclusion, I must record my gratitude to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee, Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Council, the present Senior Public Health Inspector and Staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance, interest and support during the year, including their help in preparation of this Report. I would also take this opportunity to thank Mr. Locker who resigned in September, 1971, after three years as Senior Public Health Inspector.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Gilbert R. Brackenridge,

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer,  
 Public Health Inspector,  
 Clerical Staff.

H. Smith,  
 S. Albertson,  
 J. Smith,  
 Miss B. Garrido,  
 Miss B. L. Stanford,  
 (Until 15.10.71)  
 Miss C. Jones,  
 (From 11.10.71)

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1971/72.

Chairman : Councillor R. Brookes.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor D. Berry.

Members : Councillor J. J. Curran.

Councillor D. Graham.

Councillor G. Howard.

Councillor S. G. W. Jacobs, J.P.

Councillor B. Kershaw.

Councillor F. Yates.



S T A F F.

1971.

Medical Officer of Health.

Gilbert R. Brackenridge,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Divisional Health Office,  
'TYLON'  
Middleton Road,  
Chadderton.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Jean M. Curtis,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

W. H. Locker,  
M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.  
(Until 24.9.71)

E. Black,  
M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., A.R.S.H.  
(From 27.9.71)

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

E. Black,  
M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., A.R.S.H.  
(Until 24.9.71)

K. Alldred,  
M.A.P.H.I.  
(From 4.10.71)

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

E. Brooks,  
M.A.P.H.I.

J. Smith,  
M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Officer.

H. Smith.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

R. Atherton.

Clerical Staff.

J. Smith.

Miss B. Garside.

Miss S. L. Bamford.  
(Until 15.10.71)

Miss C. Jones.  
(From 11.10.71)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Though no coal is now mined in Chadderton, nor in the immediate neighbourhood, it is claimed that the area lies on the Lancashire Coalfield. Situated on the western side of the Pennines and forming part of the lower slopes, the district rises from a height of 300 feet above sea level on the western side, to 500 feet as it approaches the Pennines. The western area is covered with glacial sands and gravels which in turn give way to boulder clay on the west side of the District.

It forms part of the great South East Lancashire conurbation bounded by Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Royton and Middleton, and has a 3,014 acreage.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A wide variety of industry operates in Chadderton, ranging from the production of cotton textiles, foam rubber and plastics to the carrying on of aircraft production, electrical engineering and brickmaking,

The area is mainly residential, with a number of open spaces maintained by the Council and a green belt to the north of the district presenting a rural outlook.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange kindly supplied the following information.

Throughout 1971, the unemployment registers increased, starting in January at 1,351 and by the end of the year reaching 2,205. The percentage of unemployed was below the Nation Average, except in the months of August and November. Short-time working was experienced by many local firms at various times throughout the year.

The demand for labour decreased drastically and in particular unskilled and semi-skilled vacancies became extremely scarce.

## WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED.

TEMPORARILY  
STOPPED.

Date Month Ending.	Men aged 18 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Girls under 18	Total	Total	% of Total Working Population
11.1.71.	1,159	149	35	8	1,351	6	2.1
8.2.71.	1,101	151	28	17	1,297	602	2.8
8.3.71.	1,261	174	28	16	1,479	367	2.7
5.4.71.	1,296	208	52	23	1,579	225	2.7
10.5.71.	1,381	221	37	22	1,661	169	2.7
14.6.71.	1,273	192	33	17	1,515	32	2.4
12.7.71.	1,406	279	53	17	1,755	1,427	4.4
9.8.71.	1,426	201	117	81	1,825	2,163	5.4
13.9.71.	1,687	231	95	76	2,089	2,678	3.8
1.10.71.	1,797	217	89	57	2,160	101	3.3
8.11.71	1,799	187	63	51	2,100	1,219	4.6
6.12.71.	1,894	219	65	27	2,205	153	3.9



10.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	3,014 acres.
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1971)	32,480
Population (Census, 1971)	32,395
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1971 (according to rate book)	12,495
Rateable Value	£1,397,414
Sum represented by a 1p. rate (estimated)	£13,192

The area is mainly residential, with a number of open spaces maintained.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange kindly supplied the following information.

Throughout 1971, the unemployment register increased, starting in January at 1,251 and by the end of the year reaching 2,247. The percentage of unemployed was below the national average. There is the month of August 1971. Short-time working was experienced by many local firms at various times throughout the year.

The demand for labour decreased drastically and, in particular unskilled and semi-skilled vacancies became extremely scarce.

Level	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0
Level to 2	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0



DISTRICTS - 1971 CENSUS.

		MIDDLETON		CHADDERTON		FAILSWORTH	
Total Population (Both sexes)		53,410	%	32,395	%	23,220	%
Child pop.	All pre-school (0-4 incl)	4,470	8.5	2,825	8.5	2,270	10
	All school (5-14 incl)	10,185	19	4,835	15	3,875	16.5
	Total children under 15	14,655	27.5	7,660	23.5	6,145	26.5
Total Males 15-64 (Male working pop)		16,745	31.5	10,185	31.5	7,240	31
Females	15-44 'Reproductive population'	10,165	19	6,050	18.5	4,615	20
	45-60	5,270	10	3,290	10	2,140	9
Elderly Persons	Females 60 and over	4,700	9	3,680	11.5	2,220	9.5
	Males 65 and over	1,890	3.5	1,545	5	855	3.5
	Total 'pensionable'	6,590	12.5	5,225	16	3,075	13

Note : Numerical totals correct to nearest 5.

% expressed to nearest 0.5%

## DISTRICTS - 1966 CENSUS

HOUSEHOLDS.

		Middleton		Chadderton		Failsworth	
Households	Total	17,380	%	11,240	%	7,850	%
	Owner occupied	7,520	43.5	7,020	62.5	5,010	64
	L.A. owned	7,740	44.5	1,800	16.5	1,120	14
	Rented, unfurnished	1,770	10	2,060	18	1,460	18.5
	Other Tenure	350	2	360	3	260	3.5
Total		17,380	-	11,240	-	7,850	-
Households with -exclusive use	Hot Water	16,260	94	9,730	87	7,230	92
	Fixed Bath	15,150	87	8,640	77	6,610	84
	Inside	14,010	81	7,570	67	5,680	72
	Outside	2,620	15	3,200	28	2,020	26
	Either	16,630	96	10,770	96	7,700	98
With all 3 above amenities (inside w.c.)		13,920	80	7,500	67	5,610	72

% to nearest 0.5%

Note : Above figures being based on 10% sample are subject to statistical 'sampling error'

There is however a 95% probability that the true figure is  $N \pm 20 \sqrt{N}$  where n = number as printed above. 110



Table 1

13.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births total</u>					507
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	-----

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate	240	233
Illegitimate	19	15

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :-

Crude Rate	15.6
Adjusted Rate (Comparability factor 0.99)	15.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	7
Stillbirths	5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	10
Total Live and Stillbirths	512
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	13
Legitimate	Males 6      Females 4
Illegitimate	Males 2      Females 1

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	26
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	88
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	20
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	18
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	27
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	NIL
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and still births)	NIL

<u>Total Deaths</u> (all ages)	392
--------------------------------	-----

Death rate : per 1,000 population :-

Crude Rate	12.1
Adjusted Rate (Comparability factor 1.13)	13.7



Table 2

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	1971	1970	1966	1961	1951
Live Births					
Number	507	521	493	516	455
Adjusted Rate	15.6	16.1	15.2	16.6	13.8
Stillbirths					
Number	5	7	7	8	7
Adjusted Rate	10	13	14	15.3	15
Total (Live and Still Births)	512	528	500	524	462
Total Infant Deaths					
Number	13	16	8	13	11
Rate	26	31	16.2	25.2	24
Neo-natal Deaths					
Number	10	13	1	2	6
Rate	20	25	14.2	21.3	13
Maternal Deaths					
Number	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Rate					
Total Deaths					
Number	392	404	444	389	456
Adjusted Rate	12.1	14.2	15.4	14.0	16.0

Marriages.

There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the Churches and Chapels in Chadderton, it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis, the total number during 1971 was 252, compared with 246 in 1970.

Table 3.

15.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total
B6(1) Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasms, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	1
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1
	F	1
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	M	9
	F	2
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	1
	F	5
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	22
	F	1
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	9
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	1
B19(10) Leukaemia	F	3
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	8
	F	4
B20 Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	M	1
	F	1
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	2
	F	2
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	1
	F	1
B23 Anaemias	M	1
	F	1
B46(4) Multiple Sclerosis	M	1
	F	2
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	4
	F	4
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	1
	F	4



CAUSE OF DEATH		SEX	TOTAL
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	57
		F	44
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	M	6
		F	12
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	M	36
		F	29
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	10
		F	11
B32	Pneumonia	M	13
		F	21
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	12
		F	11
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1
		F	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer	M	1
		F	2
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	F	3
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2
		F	2
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	2
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	M	2
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	2
		F	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2
		F	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1
		F	2
BE48	All other Accidents	M	2
		F	3
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	2
		M	208
Total - All Causes		F	184

Table 4.

17.

Ages at Death.

Years	M	F	1971	1970	1966
Under 1	8	5	13	16	8
1 - 4	1	-	1	4	1
5 - 14	-	-	-	3	5
15 - 24	-	3	3	2	5
25 - 44	7	6	13	13	15
45 - 64	57	26	83	102	107
65 - 74	71	51	122	130	132
Over 75	64	93	157	134	171
Totals	208	184	392	404	444

In 1971 there were 392 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 12.1 per 1,000 of the population. The adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the population on the number of deaths was 13.7, whereas in 1970 it was 12.6. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table 3 and ages at death in Table 4.

As has been the pattern for recent years, the main causes of death are due to degenerative diseases of the heart, circulatory system, nervous system, cancer and diseases of the respiratory system, which is to be expected of a generally ageing population.



Table 5.

CAUSE OF DEATH		INFANT MORTALITY - 1971					SEX	TOTAL
		(Deaths under one year of age)						
Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1 - 6 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	4 - 12 months		Total.	
Congenital Malformations	1	1	-	-	-		2	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-		2	
Other Causes of Peri-Natal Mortality (Mainly prematurity)	2	5	1	1	-		9	
Totals ...	3	6	1	3	-		13	

#### INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS.

There were 13 infant deaths in 1971, a decrease of 3 over the 1970 figure. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 26 which is above the national average of 18. The main loss of infant life is found in prematurity congenital malformations, the causes of which are not easily found. Adequate ante-natal care must always be maintained and expectant mothers encouraged to attend ante-natal clinics as early as possible in pregnancy.

There were 5 stillbirths giving a rate of 10 per 1,000 births, to compare with the national rate of 12.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 live births)
1971	10	20	26
1970	13	25	31
1966	14	14.2	16.2
1961	19.9	18.3	26.4

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such details associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Department of Health.

## SECTION B

19.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

Table 6.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1971.

(After Correction of Diagnosis)

Cases Notified

	Total Cases at all ages.									65 and over
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	
Whooping Cough	11	-	5	1	3	-	-	1	1	-
Measles	59	1	19	20	19	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2
Acute Meningitis	6	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-
Dysentery	12	1	4	3	1	-	2	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	12	1	1	-	3	2	3	1	2	-
Scarlet Fever	17	-	4	3	7	2	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	126	2	33	28	36	4	11	4	6	2



1. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Acute Poliomyelitis.

11 cases of Whooping Cough were recorded in 1971, but no cases of Diphtheria or Actue Poliomyelitis were recorded in 1971.

Immunisation is available against these diseases and parents must ensure they take advantage of this protection for their children.

2. Measles.

There were 59 cases of Measles recorded in 1971. 98 less than in 1970.

Measles still remains one of the common ailments of childhood and though immunisation is available, this is only slowly accepted by parents. Since immunisation started, though the 'two year cycle' of measles cases is no longer found, there being a more even distribution of cases throughout the year.

3. Infective Jaundice.

There were 12 cases of infective jaundice reported during 1971, but as this disease has only been recorded since 1969, no true comparison of its incidence can be given.

4. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 12 cases of dysentery actually reported during 1971, but many more suspected cases were investigated by the Health Department. Much of the Public Health Inspector's time is taken with the investigation of suspected cases and contact tracing of both dysentery and food poisoning, this is seen by the number of specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

The importance of personal hygiene, particularly among food handlers, and in places, such as day nurseries where children are in close contact cannot be stressed enough, indeed care in personal hygiene is one of the main methods of control in the prevention of these communicable diseases.

Year	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice	Scarlet Fever	Food Poisoning
1971	12	12	17	1
1970	25	1	1	1
1969	1	1	1	1
1968	1	1	1	1

Although the number of cases of these diseases is small, the importance of personal hygiene cannot be stressed enough. The Public Health Department is responsible for the control of these diseases and for the investigation of suspected cases.

Table 7

21.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1971	1970	1966	1959
Scarlet Fever	17	-	14	31
Whooping Cough	11	6	-	21
Measles	59	157	161	195
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	8	4	7	22
Non-Pulmonary	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	12	25	69	51
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	10
Infective Jaundice	12	17	-	-
	120	210	252	331

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation is essential in the face of a threat of disease and the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.



TUBERCULOSIS.NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1971

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
YEARS	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 64	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 75	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-Ray examinations. Such examinations are carried out at Chest Clinics and by 'Mass Radiography' Units. Early diagnosis greatly increases the chances of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 36 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

A tuberculosis health visitor of the County Council carries out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

The number of new cases of pulmonary disease showed an increase of 4 on last year's figures. No new cases of non-pulmonary disease were notified during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES AND ALLIED SERVICES.CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

These services are presently administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division No. 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton, is also Divisional Medical Officer. The address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON' Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Eaves Lane	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Central	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
	(First Monday in every month Doctor carries out Blood Clinic)	

A Relaxation Class and Mothercraft Class are held alternative Fridays. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by general practitioners. Four midwives serve the area at present.

Child Health Clinics.

Sessions were as follows :-

Eaves Lane	Wednesday and Friday
	2 - 4 p.m.
Central	Tuesday and Thursday
	2 - 4 p.m.

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Protection by immunisation is now available against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and measles. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at Clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, the vaccine now being given by mouth. Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) is also available for girls aged 11 to 14 years.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.



24.

SCHOOL HEALTH.

Minor Ailments Clinics.

Children referred from School, or brought by parents, may attend the Central clinic from 9.30 to 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic.

Sessions are held at Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Monday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Tuesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wednesday	9 - 12.30	
Thursday		1.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Friday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.00 p.m.

Dental services are available for scholars, expectant mothers and certain pre-school children.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals.

Chiropody.

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings for children.

Educational Guidance.

County Teachers of the Deaf attend the local Clinics during the year to give educational guidance to partially hearing children who might not otherwise benefit fully from their schooling.

These teachers also carried out routine hearing tests in schools and examined children referred by the School Medical Officer.

District Nursing Service.

The Home Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses work in the Chadderton area and one male nurse is also available for certain cases as required. These nurses are now attached for working purposes to the main General Practice Areas on the District and work on a Practice basis rather than on an Area basis.

Tuberculosis Care.

A special Health Visitor is employed for this work. Her duties include help and advice to patients in their own homes, contact tracing and attendances at the Chest Clinic.

Chiropody Services for Elderly and Handicapped Persons.

Chiropody sessions for old and handicapped people are held by appointment at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Central	Wednesday	9.00 a.m. - 12 noon.
	Thursday	-do-
Eaves Lane	Monday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Friday	9.00 a.m. - 12 noon.

The Chiropody service is also available to old people in their own homes who for medical reasons are unable to attend the Clinic.

Ambulance Services.

This service is provided by Lancashire County Council vehicles from the two ambulance stations within the Division as directed by radio from a Central Centre at Whitefield (Tel. No. 766 6666)



CONVALESCENCE.

The following services previously administered from the Divisional Health Office are now part of the Social Service, Division No. 8 under the control of the Divisional Director of Social Services.

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from Hospital Social Workers, Social Workers or General Practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal, convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the Local Hospital Management Committee.

Day Nurseries.

The nurseries provide care for the children of mothers who go out to work, and in particular, those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton, is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries, two factories within the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

	<u>Brook Street.</u>	<u>Coalshaw Green.</u>
Number of days County Nurseries were open - 1971	244	245
Total attendances 0 - 2	1678	997
3 - 5	5190	6109
Number of places available		
0 - 2	8	8
3 - 5	25	25

Home Help Service.

This is a divisional service, supervised by a Home Help Organiser. A large part of the service is devoted to the care of the aged, handicapped and chronic sick.

Domestic help is provided for families when the mother is prevented from carrying out her duties by reason of confinement or illness.



WELFARE SERVICES.

The first aim of the welfare services is to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. To this end, the work of the voluntary organisation is most important and the proper care of Old People is dependent on full co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations.

The special housing schemes with warden supervision, of which Chadderton has five, comprising 180 bungalows, are particularly valuable in helping to preserve the independence of older people. At Denton House there are also accommodated 30 persons in flatlets with a full time warden in charge.

Residential accommodation for aged persons too frail to live in their own homes is provided in eight divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

Chadderton has a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Social Workers, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of these services is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are eleven Over-Sixties Clubs in the District. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The local authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, deaf and those suffering from physical disabilities. A register of handicapped persons is kept and help is given to them directly and in co-operation with voluntary bodies.

There are weekly meetings of the social centre for physically handicapped people, and of the social centre for blind persons in the district.



CHILDREN'S SERVICES.

This Act is now administered by the Lancashire County Council, Social Services Department, and the Chadderton district is served by Social Services Division No. 8. The Department's main function under this Act is to care for children who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a Court Order committing them to the care of the Local Authority.

The Children's Officer reports that :-

During 1971, requests for children to be received into care came from 15 families in Chadderton and these involved 31 children in all. As in previous years, efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for 5 children from 4 families to be received into care. Nine of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, father being unable to care. Three families were deserted by the mother, two from potentially homeless, and one girl was exposed to moral danger.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. Six enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1971 and one was approved for short stay placement. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963.

This Act imposes a duty on every local authority to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the previous Children's Act, and any provisions made by the local authority, may if it is thought fit, include the giving of assistance in kind or exceptionally, in cash. 85 referrals under the provisions of this Act were received from the Chadderton area during 1971.

For the purposes of the Act 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen.



Regular meetings of the co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments, and call upon their respective resources.

#### CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1969.

This latest Act recognises prevention as the first aim of all social and legal provisions for the care and control of children in trouble. It re-affirms that the needs of deprived, neglected and delinquent children are similar; early identification of problems is vital in order that appropriate treatment can commence before problems become acute. The primary responsibility of the parents and family for the upbringing of children is re-inforced and where they are unable to provide the necessary degree of care and control, the Act empowers the local authority to provide help and support to enable them to do so through the social and community resources available. Children are only to be brought before the Court when this is necessary in order to ensure that adequate standards of care and control are provided, or, in certain circumstances, in the public interest.

In broad terms, the grounds on which proceedings may be brought include neglect, ill-treatment, exposure to moral danger, beyond parental control, non-attendance at school and committing an offence. The Act sets out the principal orders which may be made in care proceedings, and the three basic orders being :-

1. A Care Order committing the child to the care of the Local Authority.
2. A Supervision Order, and,
3. an Order binding the child's parents with their consent.

Care Orders replace existing Approved School Orders and Fit Persons Orders and Supervision Orders replace existing Probation Orders for offenders under the age of 17.

An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile Court to present school and psychiatric reports and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. Two children from the District were committed to the care of the Local Authority.

The age of criminal responsibility remains at 10 years and any child up to that age cannot be charged with a criminal offence, other than homicide.

Provision is made in the Act for approved schools, remand homes, hostels and Local Authority and Voluntary Children's Homes, to become part of a comprehensive system of Community Homes for all children. This change is intended primarily to enable the resources of the existing separate systems of residential establishments to be brought together, planned and developed as a whole, and used more flexibly and effectively.



## HOSPITALS

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham Hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

## Infectious Diseases.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring Hospital treatment are admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

## X-Ray Facilities.

X-Ray facilities are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

## Venereal Diseases.

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham & District General Hospital.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham & District General Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Derby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens were sent to the Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester.

During the year, 246 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 25 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, one of Typhi-Murium and one of E. Coli O111. The remaining 219 specimens were negative.

My thanks again to Dr. Tobin, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department.

Health Department, 31.  
422 Middleton Road,  
Chatterton.

May, 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Department for 1971.

The Department has undergone several changes in Staff during the year, the most notable being the departure of Mr. Locker after having held the posts of Deputy Senior and Senior Public Health Inspector for two and three years respectively.

The year has been an important one for the Department in addition to maintaining its usual activity in the many sections covered by the report, the delay in clearance caused by the Housing Subsidy position has been retrieved and all properties scheduled for 1971 have been inspected and represented where appropriate.

In this year the refuse collection service was successfully introduced to incentive working on a scheme formulated by the Works Study Department and has proved to be a very worth-while exercise.

1971 has seen the completion of the Fallowfield Refuse Pulverising Plant at Becker Street which after various teething troubles is settling down and without doubt is answering many of the problems associated in the past with controlled tipping.

At the close of the year the preliminary steps had been taken to set up the various panels on re-organisation within the proposed new district of LD(1) and to facilitate the change-over in 1974, various departmental procedures are being slightly altered to bring them in line with the other districts. This will reduce confusion to some extent when applications for licences, etc. are made to the new authority.

Looking forward to the coming year, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the improvement of properties will accelerate under the new grant provisions. Every effort will be made to increase the rate of clearance of unfit dwellings so that in April, 1974, all properties which include some of the worst remaining areas will have been inspected and represented. In cleansing I feel we can look forward to improved street cleansing and the preparation of the final conversion of the remaining metal bins to the sack scheme.



HOSPITALS

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Infectious Diseases.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Newhall Hospital, Manchester.

X-Ray Facilities.

X-Ray facilities are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Veneral Diseases.

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham & District General Hospital.

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In closing my opening remarks to this portion of the Annual Report I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their whole-hearted support. Dr. Brackenridge, the Clerk and other Officers of the Council for their help and finally, I would thank the Staff of my Department for their loyal service, particularly Mr. Aldred, Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Black,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.

33.

General Sanitary Administration.

The details of the work of the Department's Staff, together with the relevant details and appropriate comments are set out in the following tables.

The trend to owner/occupancy in dwelling houses continues to diminish yearly the number of visits in connection with housing defects and the rising in the standard of living brings with it a call for speedier attention to complaints of a more complex nature.

The decline noted last year relating to visits in respect of abandoned cars and moveable dwellings continued and the complaints regarding the refuse collection service seems to have reduced further.

During the year more time was spent in the office and less on field work. A reversal of this would be to everyone's advantage, but it looks impossible to alter the trend at this stage.

Table 1.

Houses inspected re. Housing Act	954
-do- Public Health Act	703
-do- Rents Act	25
-do- Overcrowding	2
-do- Vermin	57
-do- Water Supply	134
-do- Smoke Control	227
-do- Improvement Grants	276
Caravans (Gypsies)	16
Drainage - initial	531
" re-visits	338
Drain Tests	149
Drains cleansed by Drainage Labourer	247
Closets - fresh water (a) inspected	81
(b) cleansed	58
waste water (a) inspected	11
(b) cleansed	9
Interviews	597
Noise Abatement	65
Offensive accumulations	37
Rats and Mice	476
Factories	40
Marine Stores	3
Schools	22
Shops Act	46
Smoke Observations	118
Atmospheric Pollution	50
Piggeries and Stables	1



Storage of Petroleum	164
Miscellaneous	273
Public Cleansing	837
Council Tip and Pulverisation Plant	642
Litter Act	33
Slaughterhouses	130
Butchers	59
Bakehouses	39
Food Preparing Premises	53
Industrial Canteens and School Meals Centres	53
Restaurants and Cafes	16
Fish Frying Premises	23
Grocers	140
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	29
Ice-cream premises	97
Milk Shops and Dairies	15
Licensed Premises	85
Visits re. unsound food	81
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	74
Abandoned Vehicles	155
Public Conveniences	40
Farms	4
No. of ice-cream samples	3
bath water samples	1
drinking water samples - wells	4
- mains	-
Enquiries - infectious diseases	34
- food poisoning	8
- miscellaneous	19
Re-inspections - Housing Act	104
- Public Health Act	559
Houses found defective under Public Health Act	38
Informal notices served	46
-do-          complied with	39
Statutory Notices served	11

Again it is pleasing to report that the various nuisances were abated without recourse to Court Orders.



### Water Supplies.

The mains water supply for the District is provided by the West Pennine Water Board who sample and report regularly, all samples were satisfactory.

Many complaints were received at one part of the year concerning dirty water and investigations revealed that this was due to the very low reserves in some reservoirs which are not filtered but adequately chlorinated.

Bacteriological samples taken were all satisfactory and following a period of rainfall the supply returned to normal.

The position on grant aid for separate water services to houses on common supplies has yet to be finalised and I would advise that many properties have poor supplies and in some circumstances, the position is aggravated when bathroom improvements are carried out.

The Department in the year was instrumental in having several combined services 'cut and scrapped' but there is no statutory power when supply is adequate at the stop tap and even a trickle will appear at the householder's tap.

The number of shallow wells has decreased due to the motorway construction, of these remaining samples taken revealed that the bacterial quality was poor.

### Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewage from Chadderton is treated at the Oldham County Borough works in Foxdenton Lane in the main, a small proportion is treated by Manchester due to the geographical location of the properties.

The complaints of smell from the sewage works continued during the year notwithstanding the continuation of the air-borne deodorants in use. This position is likely to be aggravated by the building of the new school in Foxdenton Lane until the reconstruction works which should eliminate the complaint are completed.

Work on the low level pumping station at the old sewage works is in progress and should be completed sometime in 1972..

Several Statutory Notices were served for drain defects and default action followed in three cases. A number of defects in new drainage were discovered but joint action with the Building Inspector resolved these informally.



The Department's Rodent Control Operative made 247 visits in the year in respect of defective drains and was able to clear most satisfactorily on the day of complaint.

A high level of co-operation by the Engineer and Surveyor was given over the past year, but there still remains a number of properties where a free drain clearing service is not available and at present the arrangements, when the offices are closed, leaves much to be desired. A draft report for the Committees involved has been prepared and I hope that this matter can be finalised within the next year.

#### Sanitary Accommodation.

There has been no change in the number of pail closets within the District.

Two waste water closets were converted during the year and the few which remain have either been represented and in Clearance Areas or are due for early consideration.

#### Disinfestation and Rodent Control.

Most complaints of rat or mouse infestation are found on survey to be minor. The use of warfarin continues to give satisfactory control of rats but the incidence of warfarin resistance in mice has still to be overcome. Good control using Alphakil in partially heated premises has been achieved but in a number of cases the use of traps and acute poisoning has been the only remedy.

Several purportedly new baits have been marketed but as these use a Warfarin type base, the increase in 'kill' has been limited. The use of chlorinated Hydrocarbons with pinhead oatmeal has been used and is effective but in many cases appears unpalatable to the mice and has other minor disadvantages which limit its use.

Insect pests continue to decline with the exception of head lice, which is possibly due to the young mothers whose children are infested at school being less familiar with them than their parents.

On three occasions the Department arranged for the disinfestation of bedding in Scabies cases at Monsall Hospital on request by the Health Visitors.

Table 2.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Action taken - 1971.

1.	Number of properties in district.		14,560
2.	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification		815
	Number infested by (1) Rats		304
	(11) Mice		89
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.		50
	(b) Number infested by (1) Rats		41
	(11) Mice		12

SEWER TREATMENT - 1971.

No sewer treatment was carried out during the year, but a treatment was commenced in January, 1972, and a further treatment is planned for later in the same year.

2 Driver/Loaders.

2 spare Driver/Loaders (One acting with in a two man team, One for replacement due to holidays, etc.)

11 Loaders.

2 Sweeper Drivers.

3 Dumpy Operatives.



Insect Pests.

There is little to report in this field for 1971.

The following were treated :-

Fleas	8
Bedbugs	2
Cockroaches	19
Scabies	3
Golden Spider Beetles	2
Others	18

The fly problem previously experienced at Grimshaw Lane Tip should reduce gradually due to the fact that all domestic refuse is now pulverised but good standards of cleanliness are necessary in the Plant buildings in order to prevent heavy infestations here.

One encouraging note was the lack of complaints during the warm weather in the latter part of the year from the residents of the block of property in Middleton Road adjacent to Mills Hill Tip which is of course only used for pulverised domestic refuse.

Several rodent infestations have been reported but as these are of the house type, the increase in 'kill' has been limited. The use of chlorinated hydrocarbons with rodenticides has been used and is effective but is not entirely satisfactory to the public and has other minor disadvantages which limit its use.

No sewer treatment was carried out during the year, as planned development is not yet complete. It is planned that in the near future the sewer will be connected to the main sewer and the sewer will be able to serve the area.

On three occasions the Department arranged for the disinfection of bedding in Scabies cases at Moseley Hospital on request by the Health Visitors.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Cleansing Fleet on 31st December, 1971, was as follows :-

		<u>Purchased.</u>
1.	Johnson Single Suction Sweeper (Vehicle taken off road in December, 1971 due to extensive mechanical failure)	January, 1964.
2.	Shelvoke & Drewry. 35cu. yd.	September, 1966.
3.	Shark 50 cu. yd.	January, 1968.
4.	Karrier Fore and Aft 15 cu. yd.	November, 1966.
5.	Karrier 3 Bay 8 cu. yd.	June, 1968.
6.	Johnson Dual Suction Sweeper	September, 1968.
7.	Shark 40 cu. yd.	June, 1970.
8.	Eagle 5 ton.	May, 1971.
9.	Austin Mini-Van	May, 1971.

This Section was staffed at 31st December, 1971, by :-

A Foreman.

3 Drivers.

2 Driver/Loaders.

2 spare Driver/Loaders (One acting mate in a two man team,  
One for replacement due to holidays, etc.)

11 Loaders.

2 Sweeper Drivers.

3 Dandy Operatives.



At the beginning of the year under report, the service was very poor following two strikes in the previous year, the last coming to an end only seven days prior to the Christmas Holidays.

Following a meeting with the men and Members of the Council, an arrangement was made whereby a once and for all payment of £5. per man was made with concessions for overtime and by mid-February, all rounds were completely up to date and on a seven-day cycle.

Industrial relations were very low at the beginning of the year and one particular case was finally settled by negotiations with the Trades Union Secretaries, the Employer's Secretaries and the Clerk of the Council. This resulted in one man being offered £200 and another re-employment, this latter offer was not taken up.

It is pleasing to report that since this incident, relationships between the men and the Council have been extremely good and any necessary discipline has been seen to be just.

On 15th February, the first incentive scheme from the Joint Work Study Unit, was introduced on the refuse collection service on a thirteen week trial basis. The scheme was readily accepted by most employees, initial shortcomings were quickly adjusted by the Work Study Unit and at a meeting held at the end of the trial all men involved voted to accept the scheme on a permanent basis.

Following the acceptance of the scheme, the service improved and it was once again possible to undertake the collection of furniture and bulky waste which had accumulated during the period of the disputes.

In May, the Cleansing Foreman, Mr. T. W. Godfrey, transferred to the Pulverisation Department and was replaced by Mr. A. Molden. The post of Foreman in the Cleansing Section has undergone several changes over the past few years from a Refuse Vehicle Driver responsible basically for time-keeping and attendance only to the present staff post with the full supervisory duties of a foreman and separate transport facilities, these changes, I am sure, are responsible for the success of the incentive scheme and the high performance level of the service.

Increases in the number of houses and number of premises requiring more than one bin or liner have been absorbed by small adjustments in the Work Study Scheme, and the following statistics are of interest.

	Foreman	Drivers	Driver/ Loaders	Loader.
a. Labour force prior to incentive working.	1	3	4	17
b. Labour force after incentive working.	1	3	4	11

A reduction of six loaders representing a 24% reduction in the total labour force and on a straight comparison basis, i.e. cost of wages for a. on present levels and actual cost of b. a saving of approximately £3,000 per annum.



## Terminations of Cleansing Department Staff

	Under 3 months.	Over 3 months	Over 6 months	Over 12 months
1970	39	5	3	10
1971	18	2	3	1

As can be seen from these figures, a much lower degree of labour turnover was experienced in the year and this of course can only be good for the service.

During the year financial restrictions had prevented the planned extension of the sack scheme but by December, reallocation of resources at County level had ensured a further extension early in 1972 which would bring three quarters of the district under the scheme.

During the year two trials were carried out using plastic liners in place of paper in both cases these were well received by both the Public and the Employees and after certain information concerning the possible adverse effects of increasing the plastic content in the refuse tip the Committee agreed to change-over to plastic liners when existing paper stocks were exhausted.

The Eagle Crushload 5 delivered in May as the replacement of the S & D 35 cu. yd. Pakamatic involved in a collision in August, 1970, has proved a highly successful and versatile machine and on the basis of this success a further Eagle vehicle was ordered to replace the second S & D 35 cu. yd. Pakamatic due for replacement in 1972.

#### Refuse Disposal.

At the beginning of the year refuse disposal by controlled tipping continued with all its attendant faults, fires, flies and general unsightliness, work on the Tollemache Pulverisor was well advanced and the main constructional work was completed by the end of March, difficulties with water and electrical supplies prevented the plant becoming operative until the 12th May.

Throughout the remaining months of the year, this plant was to give considerable cause for concern, basically because experience with this type of refuse disposal is very limited and the nature of refuse in Chadderton particularly trade and industrial refuse was not what the plant was basically designed to cope with, and resulted in the termination of nearly all industrial and a very large proportion of the trade contracts.

This action, together with several alterations to the conveyor cladding has reduced this aspect of plant breakdown to a minimum.



Many difficulties were encountered with the second hand vehicles purchased to haul the treated refuse to the Mills Hill Site and at length these vehicles deteriorated to the extent that they were removed from the road and sold as scrap. Their place was taken temporarily by a hired vehicle with high sides and finally by a two year old Ford D600 purchased at a cost of £700. and properly converted to carry the treated refuse.

During this period, detailed studies were carried out and it was found that the minimum number of transfer vehicles required was three to cope with maximum output from the Plant and travel to the tipping site. The Committee agreed to purchase a third vehicle in 1972 and until that time, both tipping sites were in full use.

In addition to the problems of the Plant, vehicles and untreatable waste, staffing had until the end of the period been most unsatisfactory. The first Disposal Foreman, Mr. T. Godfrey, left after a few months and transferred to the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, the second Foreman Mr. S. Bottomley, left the Council's employ after a similar period. These terminations can only be put to a combination of long hours, poor pay and a very dirty and an arduous working environment.

Following the departure of Mr. Bottomley, the restriction on the Foreman's salary was lifted and the hours of his Staff were altered to make the job more attractive, this coupled with the experience gained in the method of operation of the Plant has resulted in stabilising the Staff and achieving as high a level of efficiency as possible.

The Pulverisation Depot has during the period, been subject to vandalism and on two occasions, tools and maintenance equipment were stolen. To counter this, a Security Firm was employed on a trial basis of six months to curb vandalism.

The patrol consisted of visits by a guard and dog at irregular hours up to 2.00 a.m. and at the end of the year under report, vandalism was significantly reduced and no further break-ins had occurred.

#### Refuse Tips.

At the beginning of the period under report, only the Grimshaw Lane Site was in operation, but owing to delay on culverting and other works due to financial pressures, a further site at Mills Hill was obtained on licence from British Rail with the restriction that only treated waste would be disposed of on this site.

At the end of the year nearly all available space at Grimshaw Lane site had been used and every effort was being made to dispose of as much pulverised material as possible at the new site.

Since the Tollemache Pulverisor was commissioned, the level of complaint has fallen sharply, tip fires are very minor and the level of vehicle punctures particularly on the Michigan have reduced dramatically.

Pulverised refuse is much easier to handle, cover and makes a better tip, and vastly reduces the nuisance normally associated with refuse tips.



The Refuse Disposal Fleet during the period was as follows :-

1. Karrier Dual Tip	Purchased February, 1971. (Second-hand)	Taken off road October, 1971.
2. Karrier Dual Tip	Purchased February, 1971. (Second-hand)	Taken off road October, 1971.
3. B.M.C. 5 ton	Purchased June, 1968.	Fitted with high sides.
4. Ford D600	Purchased October, 1971. (Second-hand)	Fitted with high sides.
5. Michigan 35 Loading Shovel	Purchased September, 1966.	To be replaced in 1972.

The Section was staffed at 31st December, 1971, by :-

A Foreman.

1 Assistant Foreman/Driver.

2 Drivers.

The terminations on the Refuse Disposal Section over the period are as follows :-

<u>Under 3 months.</u>	<u>Under 6 months.</u>	<u>Over 12 months.</u>
2	1	Nil.



Street Cleansing.

In the early part of the year sweeping suffered due to the transfer of men on to refuse collection duties.

Following the introduction of the incentive scheme, the Street Cleansing Staff progressively spent more time on these duties, this however, was marred by the continual breakdowns which occurred with the Johnson Single Sweep Suction Machine which eventually was taken off the road in December as being too expensive to retain as it was due for replacement in 1972. The manual sweepers and the remaining vehicle were brought into service each Saturday morning to maintain sweeping at as high a level as possible.

During the year replacements for this vehicle were considered and after various demonstrations it was decided to purchase 2 Blaw Knox Pathmasters Mark II which had considerable advantages over a large machine and were more suited to the small estate roads in the district. The price of these machines combined was less than the equivalent Johnson Suction Sweeper and it is expected that in the forthcoming year, this section of the Department's work will achieve a satisfactory level when these new machines are delivered.

Public Conveniences.

Daily cleansing has been carried out at all the conveniences throughout the year and a reasonable standard of cleanliness was maintained.

The problems caused by vandals does not appear to be diminishing and is a source of continual irritation to the Department, particularly when damage occurs so frequently and without any sane or sensible reason.

At the end of the year nearly all available space at the refuse tips had been used and every effort was being made to dispose of as much refuse as possible at the new sites.

Since the Fallomache Pulverizer was commissioned, the level of complaints has fallen sharply, tip fires are very minor and the level of vehicle punctures particularly on the Michigan have reduced dramatically.

Pulverized refuse is much easier to handle, cover and makes a better tip, and vastly reduces the nuisance normally associated with refuse tips.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Throughout the year there was a steady supply of various approved fuels suitable for domestic use and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies of fuel.

The Central Electricity Generating Board premises in Broadway continued to give rise to concern, but the situation has improved slightly over the year, although the pending strike by Colliery workers at the end of the year will give rise to serious emissions from these premises due to the use of fuels unsuitable for the furnaces at the Plant.

During the year further proceedings were taken against a Brickworks for contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, a fine of £30. plus £10. costs was imposed and the company subsequently converted their kilns to Liquefied Petroleum gas firing. This installation has been inspected and has proved completely satisfactory to my Department.

Throughout the year regular observations and visits have been made to industrial premises and these, together with the willing co-operation given to my staff by industrialists in the area have kept smoke emissions from the premises to a minimum.



Table 3.

Smoke Control Area Progress.

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875
Private Dwellings	1279	146	481	292	384	1085
Local Authority Dwellings	133	-	3	228	588	-
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13
Industrial Premises	-	-	8	2	4	14
Others	2	-	8	7	1	31
<b>Total Premises.</b>	<b>1419</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1143</b>
Date submitted to Ministry	Aug. 1959.	Jan. 1960	Aug. 1961.	Jan. 1962.	Oct. 1962.	Mar. 1963.
Objections received	800	29	1	4	2	2
Objections withdrawn.	-	-	1	1	-	2
Date of Public Enquiry	Jan. 1960	May 1960	-	June, 1962.	Feb. 1963.	-
Date of Confirmation	Mar. 1960	Nov. 1960.	Jan. 1962.	Aug. 1962.	June, 1963.	Sept. 1964.
Date of Operation.	Dec. 1960	Oct. 1961.	July, 1963.	July, 1963.	July, 1964.	July, 1965.

No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 9 (Variation)	Total
256	335	146	165	249	-	3013
1706	1538	1276	938	216	31	9372
406	265	13	162	3	19	1820
70	41	18	21	16	-	218
4	51	4	14	14	-	115
0	28	10	7	2	-	105
2195	1923	1321	1142	251	50	11630

May, 1965	Nov. 1966	Aug. 1967.	Jan. 1968	Jan. 1968	April 1972	
1	-	-	-	-	-	839
-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Feb. 1966.	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1966	Jan. 1967.	Oct. 1967	1968	1968	July 1972	-
Nov. 1966	July, 1968	Nov. 1968	June, 1969.	June, 1969.	Feb. 1973	-



FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1971.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of inspections.	No. of written notices.
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	10	4	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	131	36	4
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	19	-	-
	160	40	4
Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
			by H.M. Inspector.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-

Table 5

49.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963,

	CLASS OF PREMISES			
	Offices.	Retail Shops.	Whole sale Shops, Ware-houses.	Catering Establishments open to Public Canteens.
No. of Registered Premises at end of year.	35	76	9	26
No. of Registered premises receiving general inspection during year.	5	45	2	22
No. of exemptions current at end of year.	-	-	-	-
Space (S.5(2))	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-

74 visits were made during the year under the provisions of the above-mentioned and it was necessary on 10 occasions to serve informal notices with regard to infringements. In each case the desired effect was obtained.

Shops Act, 1950.

46 visits were made during the year but no action was necessary by the Department.

The disabled tanks were discovered and rendered safe.

Quantity of petroleum for which licences are in force.

1. Petroleum in underground tanks	82,300 gallons.
2. Petroleum mixture	12,500 "
3. Carbide	Nil.



Swimming Baths.

I am grateful to Mr. Hall, the Baths Manager, for the following report :-

1. Total attendances by scholars (in conducted parties)	32,735
2. Old Age Pensioners using the Slipper Baths at a reduced charge (3d. which includes soap and towel)	1,692
3. No. of swimmers paying admission	74,494
4. No. of persons using the Slipper Baths	11,309
5. No. using the Public Laundry	13,536
6. Total no. of Swimmers	107,229

Throughout the year various Water Polo and Swimming Matches were held in the Baths.

Two Sponsored Swims took place in aid of Charity, raising £800 and £900.

The following Organisations have used the Baths after the Public bathing sessions have finished.

Chadderton Amateur Swimming Club.

Polo Matches, Swimming Competitions and Training Sessions.

A local Works Sports Club

Family Swimming

The local Fire Service Personnel

Sub-Aqua Activities

## Schools

51.

The number of Schools in Chadderton remained the same, and these were :-

Primary Schools	17	Secondary Modern Schools	3
Grammar Schools	2	Special Day Schools	1

There is also a Junior Training Centre.

During the year the Inspectors made 22 visits to Schools.

## Moveable Dwellings.

During this year the number of itinerants present in the district has dramatically reduced and only 16 visits have been necessary throughout the year.

This improvement is due to the Council's policy of obstructing the entry to sites as soon as they become vacant and to the prompt action taken in dealing with these people in the past.

## Noise Abatement.

No formal action was taken in respect of noise abatement but 65 visits and interviews were made for the purposes of assessing noise complaint and noise nuisance.

Eight offending sources were investigated and surveillance was kept on certain industrial premises throughout the year to ensure that the noise levels emanating from the premises did not exceed recommended levels.

A noise level meter was acquired during the year and this made the task of accurately checking noise levels over a period of months a practical possibility.

## Petroleum Storage.

A 100% inspection of all the licensed petroleum stores was maintained.

Two disused tanks were discovered and rendered safe.

Quantity of petroleum for which licences are in force.

1. Petroleum in underground tanks 82, 300 gallons.
2. Petroleum mixture 12,500 "
3. Carbide Nil.



### Riding Establishments.

No. of premises licensed 1.

### Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

No. of plants licensed 2.

No. of plant licences revoked Nil.

No. of inspections 5.

Legal proceedings Nil.

### Scrap Metal Dealers.

No. of licensed premises 13

No. of visits 11

### Civic Amenities.

This area, in common with many others has a growing problem of illicit dumping of unwanted articles, garden waste, rubbish of all descriptions.

Facilities for the disposal of these wastes are available to Chadderton residents at Grimshaw Lane Tip but the problem still continues.

Although the Department cleared various sites during the year it will not be until the full co-operation of the general public regarding the reporting of the culprits is received that any real impact will be made in this respect.

In addition it has proved impossible on occasions to trace the persons who are dumping the refuse even when vehicle registration numbers are obtained due to the owners of the vehicles failing to register them with the Taxation Authorities.

### Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

#### Removal of abandoned cars.

During the year 22 vehicles were removed by the Council's Contractor, G. F. Woods, of Springhead, whose contract was again renewed for the year. The service is swift and well carried out and no claims, etc. were forthcoming.

20 notices were affixed to abandoned cars and 25 owners took their own action. No legal proceedings were necessary.

The level of activity in this field has diminished due to the fact it is thought that scrap cars now have some little residual value



## SECTION E.

53.

Administration of Food Hygiene Regulations and Food Inspection.  
Inspection of Food Premises.

Due to the amount of work carried out by the Department, I feel that too little time is spent in this field. However, the Inspectorate carry out numerous visits to all food premises in the district and where necessary the attention of the owners of the premises are drawn to any defects existing.

The level of co-operation between the Shopkeepers and my Inspectors is very high and as a result no legal action has been necessary during the year.

Containerised imported food continues to arrive in the District. This is a special problem due to the fact that the foodstuffs have not been inspected at the port of origin as was the practice in years gone by. This means that the only physical inspection carried out is when the food arrives in your district and as such it is absolutely imperative that the 100% inspection carried out during the year is maintained.

Table 6.

Type of premises.	No.	No. of inspections.
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	66	140
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	17	29
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	27	59
Bakers and Confectioners	18	39
Fried Fish Shops	15	23
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionary, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	29	70
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	76	85



Table 7.

Premises registered under Section 16 of the  
Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Type of business	No. Registered.	No. of Inspections.
Ice-cream premises	101	97
Sausage manufacturers	16	31
Cooked meat manufacturers	14	30
Fish Frying premises	15	30
Pickling and preserve works	2	4
Meat pie makers	19	37

All premises have been regularly inspected and when defects have been found, they have been quickly remedied without having to resort to formal action.

#### MILK.

The supply of milk in this district is mainly heat treated, but the district has five quite large dairy farms.

Regular samples of milk are taken by Inspectors of Lancashire County Council, being the Food & Drugs Authority within our district and some 68 samples of milk were taken during the year of which only 4 were unsatisfactory. Details of these are given at a later stage in the report.

During the year 22 vehicles were removed from the road by the Contractor, G. P. Woods, of Springhead, whose contract was again renewed for the year. The service in this respect was well carried out and no claims, etc. were forthcoming.

20 notices were affixed to abandoned cars and 25 owners took their own action. No legal proceedings were necessary.

The level of activity in this field has diminished due to the fact it is thought that scrap cars now have very little residual value.

MEAT INSPECTION.

55.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part within the District.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Number killed.	193	8	-	704
Number inspected.	193	8	-	704
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi</u>	-	-	-	-
Whole carcase condemned, Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	6
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi	7.7%	-	-	.8%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>	<u>NIL.</u>			
<u>Cysticercolosis.</u>	<u>NIL.</u>			
Total weight condemned ...		<u>189 lbs.</u>		

During the year 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the two local Slaughterhouses was maintained.

Visits to Slaughterhouses were 130 and in addition 59 visits were made to Butcher's shops. The quality of meat sold in the district is high and only minor hygiene matters required attention.

The two licensed slaughterhouses had a reduced kill this year and it is not expected that either will continue beyond the next year, one is included in the Butler Green Scheme, the other now owned by the Council and let on a repairing lease is rapidly deteriorating.



Table 7.  
MEAT INSPECTION

Unsound Food.

All food condemned and destroyed was voluntarily surrendered and included :-

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Slaughterhouse and carcass meat	-	1	67
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	-	-	32
Canned Meats	2	-	12
Other canned foods	-	7	46
Other foods (including frozen foods)	-	1	6
	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>51</u>

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Sampling.

The Urban District Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following :-

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION - 1971.

A total of 116 samples was obtained comprising 68 milks (one of which was Channel Islands Milk) and 48 others are as follows :-

No. of Samples taken.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Beef Sausage                            | 1 Meat and Potato Pie                        |
| 2 Blancmange Powder                       | 2 Mineral Water                              |
| 1 Pilchards canned                        | 1 Pork canned                                |
| 1 Self raising flour                      | 1 Ham canned                                 |
| 1 Rice pudding canned                     | 2 Sauce                                      |
| 1 Haggis canned                           | 1 Table Jelly Crystals                       |
| 1 Dairy Produce canned<br>(Dairy Topping) | 1 Braised Steaks in rich gravy               |
| 1 Cream canned                            | 1 Spaghetti with Tomato Sauce canned         |
| 1 Chicken curry canned                    | 1 Soup mixture dry                           |
| 1 Double cream                            | 1 Soft Drink Powder                          |
| 1 Cream of Tartar B.P.                    | 1 Dessert Mix Instant                        |
| 1 Meat spread                             | 1 Dairy Ice-cream and Flour<br>Confectionery |
| 1 Pastry Mix                              | 1 Shandy bottled                             |
| 1 Tuna and Onion canned                   | 1 Ham Supreme canned                         |
| 1 Lard                                    | 1 Beans in Tomato Sauce canned               |
| 1 Toasted Flour Cake                      | 1 Fish canned                                |
| 1 Lemonade Crystals                       | 1 Slice Meat in Gravy canned                 |
| 2 Sweets                                  | 1 Fish Dressing                              |
| 1 Ice-cream                               | 1 Meat Paste                                 |
| 2 Ice-Lollies                             | 1 Liver Sausage                              |
| 1 Dairy ice-cream                         | 2 Breakfast Cereal                           |

SAMPLING.

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Beef Sausages	Contained 260 p.p.m. of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned re. preservatives.
Toasted Flour Cake	Contained a pellet of wheat starch very heavily contaminated with cooked fungus of a penicillium species, measuring approximately an eighth of an inch in diameter, and weighing 55 milligrams.	Manufacturer cautioned and complainant informed.
Formal Milk	Fat Content 2.90% Deficient 3.3% fat. )	Producer informed.
Formal Milk	Fat Content 2.95% Deficient 1.6% fat. )	



Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken.
Meat and Potato Pie.	The spent match which was submitted with the sample had been heated with a gravy and starch mixture such as one finds in pie centres.	Prosecution Fined £20. Costs £13.
Formal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0.1% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Formal Milk	Fat Content 2.95% Deficient 1.6% fat.	Producer informed
Table Jelly Crystals	Contained the red coal tar colour Pencean MX which was deleted from the permitted list of food colours by the colouring matter in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1970.	Stock withdrawn from sale manufacturer notified.
Soft Drink Powder	List of ingredients includes reference to fruit salts and calcium salts. Although the Labelling of Food Regulations permit the generic term Fruit Acids, Salts of the acids should be stated as "Sodium Citrate". Similarly the actual salts of calcium present should not be specifically stated.	Importer informed.
Dairy Ice-cream and Flour Confectionery	Comparison of results with standards for Dairy Ice-Cream given in Regulation 4(4) of The Ice-Cream Regulations 1967 shows that the ice-cream component of the confection was not Dairy Ice-Cream in that it contained fat other than milk fat and in that it did not contain the specified minimum of 5% of the milk fat.	Prosecutions Fined £75. Costs £13.
Sauce	Interior of bottle screwcap showed slight signs of corrosion.	Further sample to be obtained from same stock.
Ham Supreme canned	Meat content only 72% should bear in addition to the name 'Ham Supreme' an appropriate designation such as 'Ham in Sauce'	Importer communicated with.



HOUSING.SECTION F.

This aspect of the Department's work continues to absorb more time and effort than any other and the Department's Technical Officer, Mr. H. Smith, is now totally committed with work on Improvement Grants and Qualification Certificates.

The list of properties likely to attract grant has been subject to periodic amendments and a list of all such alterations to this and the Clearance Programme have been circulated to all Members.

The policy on general improvement areas has not changed but several blocks of terraced property are currently being improved by the installation of standard amenities and necessary repairs, the properties then being transferred into the Improvement Programme. This is a long and involved process and usually means that a fair proportion of the houses are purchased by the Council to enable the necessary works to be completed.

Inspections of houses listed in the Clearance Programme were considerably delayed in the early part of the year due to revision of the compensation provisions and this is shown in the table of Clearance Areas represented during the year.

Between January and May, no areas were represented, June to September, 5 areas comprising 33 houses and October to December, 18 areas comprising 121 houses.

By the end of the year, the programme was slightly behind but the back log was completed by February, 1972. In view of the imminent re-organisation, every effort is being made to ensure that the worst properties in the programme, i.e. those included up to 1974, are represented by the end of 1973. This is necessary if these are to be dealt with as planned as the last few months prior to re-organisation are likely to considerably strain resources.

Improvement Grants continued at much the same level but the changes proposed by the Minister in the proportion to be paid as grant should result in a larger level of activity in 1972.

During the year the following were made :-

90 Standard Grants were made.	4 Improvement Grants were made.
1 Standard Grant was refused.	2 Improvement Grants were refused.

The grants covered :- 55 Baths, 67 Wash hand basins, 88 indoor w.c.'s and 67 hot water supplies.

Considerably fewer applications for Qualification Certificates were made during the year, but the number of inspections which need to be made could be considerably reduced if landlords would follow the spirit and letter of the law and ensure property is at the necessary standard prior to making an application. During the year, 16 Qualification Certificates were issued but 110 inspections involving 67 applications were necessary.



The following Clearance Areas were represented during the year.

Clearance Area Title	No. of houses.	Represented	Confirmed
Under Street No. 1	3	14.6.71	-
Under Lane No. 9	2	14.6.71	-
Haigh Lane No. 1	2	14.6.71	-
Haigh Lane No. 2	5	14.6.71	-
Glebe Street No. 1	21	19.7.71.	-
Russell Street No. 1	36	22.11.71.	-
Lower Victoria Street No. 1	6	22.11.71.	-
Lower Victoria Street No. 2	2	22.11.71.	-
Middleton Road No. 7	2	22.11.71.	-
Fields New Road No. 1	4	18.10.71	-
Fields New Road No. 2	3	18.10.71.	-
Robinson Street No. 1	2	22.11.71.	-
Robinson Street No. 2	4	22.11.71.	-
Block Lane No. 7	9	22.11.71.	-
Block Lane No. 8	3	22.11.71.	-
Streetbridge No. 3	3	22.11.71.	-
Denton Lane No. 2	3	22.11.71.	-
Kempsey Street No. 1	16	22.11.71.	-
Chadderton Fold No. 3	4	20.12.71.	-
Long Lane No. 2	2	20.12.71.	-
Bowling Street No. 1	11	20.12.71.	-
Manchester Road No. 2	7	20.12.71.	-
Lois Street No. 1	4	20.12.71	-
Total ..	154		

Table 10

61.

(a) STATISTICS.

## 1. Number of new houses erected during the year :-

	HOUSES	FLATS	MAISONNETTES
1. By the Local Authority	-	-	-
2. By other Local Authorities	-	-	-
3. By other bodies	359	-	-

## 2. Total number of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year - 2562;

## 3. Inspections of dwelling houses during this year :-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)

2725

(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose

3726

(c) No. of dwellinghouses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.

38

Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which

(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)

15

(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made

Nil



62.

4. Houses demolished :-

In Clearance Areas :-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	281	310	195
2. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas :-

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	-	-
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	Nil	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	-	-

5. Unfit Houses closed

1. Under Sections 16(4) 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

## 6. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	40	-
2. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	14
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

## 7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957.

	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

## 8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.

	No. of houses.	No. of Occupants of houses in Column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-



Table 11.

CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS  
FROM 1953 to 31st DECEMBER, 1971

TITLE OF AREA	Date	REPRESENTATION		RE-HOUSING		Area Completed.
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of persons re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
Completed Areas brought forward from 1953		1082	2525	2065	1082	
	1968					
Busk No. 7	18.3.68.	56	135	135	56	YES
Busk No. 8	"	27	67	67	27	YES
Busk No. 9	"	6	12	12	6	YES
Busk No. 10	"	18	41	41	18	YES
Busk No. 11	"	13	41	41	13	YES
Lansdowne Rd No.6	17.6.68.	35	75	75	35	YES
Lansdowne Rd No.7	"	3	11	11	3	YES
Lansdowne Rd No.8	"	38	63	63	38	YES
Lansdowne Rd No.9	"	13	22	22	13	YES
Foxdenton Lane No. 4	16.9.68	7	18	18	7	YES
Foxdenton Lane No. 5	"	7	14	14	7	YES
Foxdenton Lane No. 6	"	4	9	9	4	YES
Mellor Street No. 1	"	3	2	2	3	YES
Mellor Street No. 2	"	3	12	12	3	YES
Mellor Street No. 3	"	13	42	42	13	YES
Washbrook No. 2	"	6	4	4	6	YES
Washbrook No. 3	"	3	5	5	3	YES
		255	573	573	255	

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing		Area completed
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of persons re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
1969						
Burnley Lane No. 1	16.12.68.	5	10	10	5	YES
Burnley Street No. 2	21.4.69.	84	86	80	84	YES
James Street No. 1	"	2	3	3	2	YES
Frederick St. No. 1	"	5	10	8	5	YES
Ramsdale St. No. 1	"	13	26	15	13	YES
Middleton Road No. 3	"	10	28	16	10	YES
Middleton Road No. 4	"	2	3	1	2	YES
Middleton Road No. 5	"	2	3	1	2	YES
Denton Lane No. 1	16.6.69.	3	7	6	3	YES
Stock Lane No. 1	"	2	3	1	2	YES
Stock Lane No. 2	"	2	3	3	2	YES
Stock Lane No. 3	"	2	2	2	2	YES
Stock Lane No. 4	"	2	11	11	2	YES
Stock Lane No. 5	"	3	8	2	3	YES
Stockfield Road No. 1	"	2	5	2	2	YES
Stockfield Road No. 2	"	5	12	2	5	YES
Washbrook No. 4	"	24	44	32	24	YES
Mellor Street No. 4	"	8	19	16	8	YES
Brook Street No. 1	20.10.69.	34	83	68	34	YES
		160	366	279	160	



Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing		Area completed.
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of persons re-housed.	No. of houses demolished.	
Middleton Road No. 6	17.11.69.	5	9	7	5	YES
Firwood Street No. 1	15.6.70	15	46	-	-	NO
Grimshaw Lane No. 2	20.7.70.	4	5	-	-	NO
Potts Street No. 1	"	33	65	7	-	NO
Thornton St. No. 1	"	43	96	4	-	NO
Bourne Street No. 2	21.9.70	5	15	-	-	NO
Bourne Street No. 3	"	4	8	-	-	NO
Eli Street No. 1	"	10	13	13	10	YES
Burnley Lane No. 2	19.10.70.	8	28	-	-	NO
Bower Lane No. 2	"	37	92	-	-	NO
Brook Street No. 2	16.11.70.	48	111	-	-	NO
Milne Street No. 1	"	3	9	-	-	NO
Stanley Street No. 1	"	8	13	-	-	NO
Burnley Lane No. 3	"	5	7	-	-	NO
Drury Lane No. 13	"	4	5	-	-	NO
Chancery St. No. 1	"	25	57	-	-	NO
Chancery St. No. 2	"	3	20	-	-	NO
		260	599	31	15	

Clearance Progress of Individual Unfit Houses represented from 1953 to 31st December, 1971.

281	648	369	263
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TRAINING AND FURTHER EDUCATION.

The Staff joined in the various training arrangements on a wide range of subjects.

Subject.	Organising Body.	Venue.	Duration.	Remarks.
Public Health Inspector's Course.	Public Health Inspector's Education Board.	Salford.		Attended by Pupil Public Health Inspector.
Week-End School.	Association of Public Health Inspectors N.W. Centre.	Lyme Hall, Disley.	Friday p.m. to Sunday.	Two Public Health Inspectors.
Week-end Symposium.	-do-	Lancaster University.	Friday to Sunday.	-do-
Cleansing Supervisors Course.	Salford Technical College.	Salford.		Attended by Cleansing Foreman.
Accidents in Offices and Shops.	R.O.S.P.A.	Salford.	Two days	Attended by one Public Health Inspector.
Noise and Noise Abatement.	Salford Technical College.	Salford.	8 half days.	Attended by two Public Health Inspectors.
Work Study.	Oldham College of Further Education.	Oldham.	Nine evenings.	-do-
Pestology.	M.A.F.F.	Manchester.	Two days.	-do-
Pestology.	M.A.F.F.	Manchester.	One day.	Attended by Rodent Operative.



The Staff joined in the various training arrangements on a weekly basis in the following subjects, dates and venues:-

Subject	Organizing Body	Venue	Dates	Remarks
Public Health Inspector's Course	Public Health Inspector's Education Board	Belford	19.11.71	Attended
Public Health School	Association of Public Health Inspectors N.W. Centre	Belford	20.11.71	Attended
Work-out Symposium		Lancaster University	Friday to Sunday 19.12.71	Attended
Cleaning Supervisors Course	Belford Technical College	Belford	" "	Attended
Assistants in Office and Shop	R.S.P.A.	Belford	Two days 19.01.72	Attended
Noise and Noise Abatement	Belford Technical College	Belford	8 days 1.02.72	Attended
Workstudy	Oldham College of Further Education	Oldham	Nine evenings 1.02.72	Attended
Pedagogy	M.A.T.F.	Manchester	Two days 1.02.72	Attended
Pedagogy	M.A.T.F.	Manchester	One day 1.02.72	Attended
Operative				
			11	15
			662	699

In the year 1971-72 the staff received 11 days of training and further education which was valued at 15 days.

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